

*spirit of Urine* would very readily and easily sink into it, as would also several tinctures drawn with *spirit of Wine*.

Nor is *Marble* the only seemingly close stone, which by other kinds of Experiments may be found porous; for I have by this kind of Experiment on divers other stones found much the same effect, and in some, indeed much more notable. Other stones I have found so porous, that with the *Microscope* I could perceive several small winding holes, much like Worm-holes, as I have noted in some kind of *Purbeck-stone*, by looking on the surface of a piece newly flaw'd off; for if otherwise, the surface has been long expos'd to the Air, or has been scraped with any tool, those small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear.

And to confirm this *Conjecture*, yet further, I shall here insert an excellent account, given into the *Royal Society* by that Eminently Learned Physician, Doctor *Goddard*, of an Experiment, not less instructive, then curious and accurate, made by himself on a very hard and seemingly close stone call'd *Oculus Mundi*, as I find it preserv'd in the Records of that Honourable Society.

A small stone of the kind, call'd by some Authours, *Oculus Mundi*, being dry and cloudy, weigh'd  $5\frac{209}{256}$  Grains.

The same put under water for a night, and somewhat more, became transparent, and the superficies being wiped dry, weigh'd  $6\frac{3}{256}$  Grains.

The difference between these two weights,  $0\frac{50}{256}$  of a Grain.

The same Stone kept out of water one Day and becoming cloudy again, weigh'd,  $5\frac{225}{256}$  Grains.

Which was more then the first weight,  $0\frac{16}{256}$  of a Grain.

The same being kept two Days longer weigh'd,  $5\frac{202}{256}$  Grains.

Which was less then at first,  $0\frac{7}{256}$  of a Grain.

Being kept dry something longer it did not grow sensibly lighter.

Being put under water for a night and becoming again transparent and wiped dry, the weight was,  $6\frac{3}{256}$  Grains, the same with the first after putting in water, and more then the last weight after keeping of it dry,  $0\frac{50}{256}$  of a Grain.

Another Stone of the same kind being variegated with milky white and gray like some sorts of *Agates*, while it lay under water, was alwaies invironed with little Bubbles, such as appear in water

water a little before boyling, next the first.

There were also some the like Bubbles on the surface of the water just over it, as if either some exhalation rose up, or that it did excite some fermentation in the parts contiguous to it.

There was little sensible difference in the weight of the Stone, before the putting under water, and after it was taken out. The milky-white parts continued as before, but the weight then in the former. For whereas before it was put into the water the weight was  $18\frac{27}{128}$  Grains. In about four and twenty hours the weight was the same, the difference was,  $1\frac{58}{128}$  Grains.

The same Stone was infused in the water for a night, and continued for a while after it was cold, but grew lighter, then upon infusing in the cold, neither was there any sensible Difference in the weight both times.

In which Experiment, there are three Observables, firstly to prove the porousness of these seemingly close stones, is their acquiring a transparency, and losing their whiteness in water, which will seem the more strongly to argue, that already said about the making transparent, or clarifying of the white powder of beaten Glass, and the frothy liquor transparent be well consider'd; for thereby it may be thought that this transparency arises from the infusion of water (which has much the same refraction with such stony bodies discovered by Sand view'd with a *Microscope*) into the pores formerly repleat with air (that has a very differing refraction, frequently is very reflective) which seems to be confirmed by the Observable, namely, the increase of weight after the stone is dried upon drying. And thirdly, seem'd yet more sensibly confirmed by the multitude of bubbles in the last Experiment.

We find also most Acid Salts very readily to dissolve the parts of this body one from another; which is yet a further confirmation of the porousness of bodies, and will serve to confirm, that even Glass also has an abundance of pores in it, since it is known, that with long staying in a Glass, will so corrode it, that at last, to make it pervious to the liquor it contains, it is seen very many Instances.

Since therefore we find by other proofs, that m